[XXXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1722.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXIII.

HAVING finiſhed what I had to ſay, at the preſent time, on the nature of the treaties, I go on to ſpeak a little of the good effects of the alliance, and the advantages reſulting from the operations of our ally.

It would be worth while to ſhew at great length how much the reputation of the French monarchy has added luſtre to our cauſe, and contributed to prevent ſeveral of the powers of Europe from giving any help to Britain, or entering into an alliance with her. But as we have hinted theſe in ſome former papers, and, as they are the leſs direct advantages, we ſhall not reſume the conſideration of them. Nor ſhall we dwell upon the operations of our ally on the coaſt of this continent, and in the Weſt-Indies, where, we have already ſhewn, ſhe has acted greatly for the intereſt of the common cauſe. We ſhall ſpeak only of thoſe advantages which have reſulted from her arms in Europe; and theſe have been many, great, ſolid, and eſſential.

She early fitted out armed veſſels to cruiſe upon the four ſeas of England; to capture the merchantmen, the tranſports, the armed veſſels of the enemy, ſending them into every port of France. I have not leiſure, nor, indeed, is it in my power to collect a compleat account of the prizes, and Britiſh ſeamen which have been captured by our ally; but I do well recollect that, in reading the gazettes, I have been ſtruck with the number of them. Theſe loſſes quickly drew the attention of Britain to her own borders. It drew it from America. She could no longer ſend out, to the Atlantic, and to theſe ſhores, that armed force which had early ravaged us, and made prizes of our merchantment.

The troops of France were early marched to the coaſts oppoſite to England, and kept our enemy in perpetual apprehenſions of a deſcent upon their iſlands. From this circumſtance, it has been impoſſible for Britain to ſpare troops from the garriſons upon her coaſts, or to ſend recruits to her armies in America; ſo that the invaſion expected at home, has taken away from the exertions of the invaſion abroad; and we in America have been ſafe through the efforts of our allies.

The fleets of France riding in the harbours, or triumphant in the Channel, were ready to convey theſe troops to Britain. The ſcene was now reverſed, and the evils which our enemy had meditated, and which they had wrought to us, were brought home to their own doors. We had often caſt our eyes on the blue ocean, from the coaſt of America, and had ſeen the ſhips of the enemy hanging in the wind. We had often flood aloof, and trembled at the approach of theſe. We had felt their deſcent. We had repelled them. We had hoped that one day it might be in our power to excite equal fears in the minds of the enemy. Equal fears have been excited. The coaſts of England have been, every where, alarmed with the news of an invaſion. The town of Portſmouth has been evacuated. Twenty guineas have been offered for a dray to carry for a few miles the effects of the miſerable inhabitants. The valuable effects have been buried in the earth; and the women and children have been ſcarcely able to eſcape on foot to the diſtant country. The dean of Glouceſter, I think it is who writes a long eſſay to prove, that though the enemy may land and penetrate ſome diſtance, yet they cannot over-run the country. This eſſay proves only that the apprehenſions of the enemy are great, and that the day is revolved to them, which we had often wiſhed, when they are made to feel ſomething of the ſame ſufferings, and to remember thoſe calamities which they have brought upon the people of theſe States.

They have, no doubt, often heard what were our ſufferings when their troops landed at Boſton, at New-York, at the head of the bay of Cheſapeak, and at other places. They are now made to know what it is to apprehend thoſe ſufferings about to come upon themſelves. Our allies revenging our cauſe, are upon the coaſts of Britain. The count d'Orvilliers, having beat the Britiſh fleets, and riding victorious on the Channel, has it in his power to burn every town from the Land's-end of England to the Orcades in Scotland. The gallant adventurer John Paul Jones, in the pay of the congreſs, but chiefly fitted out by France, and under the auſpices of his royal patroneſs the queen of France, has entered the Humber, and would have burnt Hull had not his orders been to the contrary. He has had it in his power to burn Leith, and many other towns upon the coaſt, and to light up a flame, that like the Aurora borealis of their ſkies, would have made the night luminous. Such lights we have ſeen kindled up in theſe ſkies by the burning of the towns of Norfolk, of Hampton, of Fairfield, of Norwalk, and of other places, and it would be no more than the juſtice of retribution, that the enemy, in their turn, ſhould, on their own coaſts, be witneſs of the like conflagration.

It would be no more than the juſtice of retribution: But it is impoſſible for France to imitate ſuch examples of barbarity. Though ſtung with a ſenſe of injury, on our behalf, ſhe is not able to induce herſelf to ſet one town on fire. It requires an impenetrable hardneſs of the heart to reſiſt the ideas of civiliſed Europe, and to bring back the viſage of the Gothic times. It requires an incruſtation of the mind like the bronze of iron, to be proof to the dictates of humanity, inſpiring that maxim, that "in peace we do one another all the good we can, and in time of war as little harm as poſſible, without prejudice to our own real intereſts *." That we refrain from every outrage, and even from every act of hoſtility, which ſhall not tend to ſettle the point in queſtion and eſtabliſh the object of the war. The burning of towns, villages, ſacred edifices, ſchools of learning; the putting to death, by famine or the ſword, priſoners taken in war; the trucidation of aged perſons, and of helpleſs women and children, can contribute nothing to weaken an enemy, and diſpoſe them to a peace; it is therefore unneceſſary and cruel in the moſt extreme degree. Britain has been guilty of this practice, and has deſerved from America, and from her allies, the ſevereſt inſtances of retaliation. Nevertheleſs our miniſters at the court of France have given orders to our armed veſſels, that they do not deſtroy the defenceleſs towns and villages of Britain. Our allies have given orders to their fleets that they do not inflict theſe ſtrokes of puniſhment. We may be well aſſured, and I have it in my power to aſſert, that, though our ally will put the utmoſt vigour in the expedition which ſhe intends againſt our enemy, yet ſhe will not burn or deſtroy one building; ſhe will not injure the property of any; ſhe will not hurt one perſon who ſhall be found without arms; much leſs will ſhe admit that the ſoldiery of her army ſhall violate the chaſtity of women. Her object ſingle and alone will be, by attacking the enemy in their own country, to render it neceſſary for them to call home their forces from America; to reduce them to proper terms, and to diſpoſe them to accede to that which will be the ground of treaty, the independence of the States. Perhaps ſhe may be led, in great goodneſs to the world, to dethrone the tyrant, and give liberty to England as ſhe has given it to America.

It is glorious to excel in humanity as well as by arms. France may be ſaid to have been the poliſher of Europe, and, it would ill comport with the character ſhe has hitherto ſuſtained, to deſcend to any act of barbarity, even though exerciſed againſt a nation who is herſelf barbarous. Britain, from this cauſe, may eſcape with impunity, as far as regards a retaliation of the like hoſtilities. But the general indignation of the world is gone not againſt her; and from the rivers of Camſkatſka, to the head of California, and, from the Niger to the ſtreams that iſſue in the Baltic, wherever they have heard of the war in America, ſhe is known as the moſt cruel of all nations. With great juſtice, "Britiſh cruelty," will be proverbial in all times. Her character ſhall ſurvive her death; ſhe will be immortal in her infamy. Not all the waves that daſh againſt her white rocks, can waſh the ſtain of her tyrant white; not all the winds that ſweep acroſs her iſle can bear away the memory of her murders. She is foggy in her atmoſphere; but the more heavy ſhades of her ignominy reſt upon her. Wrapped in darkneſs, ſhe is loſt to the praiſe of men, and ſhe will continue loſt until a new age and new manners ſhall exiſt, and the preſent race of mortals, and thoſe who ſhall ſpring from them, inheriting the ſame tempers, ſhall find a ſepulchre upon her ſoil.

It is no ſmall ſacrifice of reſentment to refrain from retaliating the injuries of Britain. The ſtates of Europe will be ſenſible of this, and will give due praiſe to our ally, for that ſacrifice. It is god-like to have it in our power to puniſh, and to refrain from puniſhing. France, by the valour of her arms, by the goodneſs of her cauſe, by her moderation, humanity and love of peace, has lighted up a flame of glory which the current of a thouſand years rolling over it, ſhall not be able to extinguiſh.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Sp. l.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Sept. 25.

WHITEHALL, *Sept.* 25.

BY lieutenant-colonel Prevoſt, who arrived in town on the 23d inſtant from Georgia, a letter from major-general Prevoſt to lord George Germain, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, dated at Savannah the 4th of Auguſt, has been received, of which the following is an extract.

Extract of a letter from major-general Prevoſt to lord George Germain, dated Savannah, Auguſt 4 1779.

Since my laſt diſpatches from St. John's Iſland (copies of which are herewith ſent) I have had no opportunity to write directly to your lordſhip; our operations ſince that time have been chiefly confined in removing from one iſland to another, and eſtabliſhing the different poſts intended to be occupied during the great heat, and the ſickly ſeaſon: however, on the 20th of June, after every preparation had been made to abandon the poſt on the main at Stono Ferry, and to quit the iſland of St. John's, the enemy's whole force attacked that poſt with eight pieces of cannon, and 5000 men; their attack was at firſt ſpirited, but the good countenance of the troops, and the fire of the armed flat that covered the left flank of our poſt, juſt as the troops were ferrying over to reinforce it, obliged the enemy to retreat; a favourable opportunity of purſuing them, and giving them a ſevere check, was loſt for the want of the horſes, which had been ſent away two or three days before; and before the troops arrived on the ground the rebels had got too great a diſtance to expect to come up with them with the foot. I have the honour of ſending herewith a return of our loſs on that day. Lieutenant-colonel Maitland who commanded there, had with him the firſt battalion 71ſt, then much reduced, a weak battalion of Heſſians, and the refugees of North and South-Carolina, amounting in the whole to about 800 men; they all behaved with coolneſs and bravery. The enemy loſt a colonel of artillery much eſteemed among them, and about 28 officers of different ranks, and between 3 and 400 killed and wounded; they were enabled to carry off the latter, and many of the former, by having a number of empty waggons, brought along with them for that purpoſe. The troops after remaining three days longer on that ground, at laſt abandoned it, and began to move towards Port Royal iſlands, where the laſt arrived about the 12th ult. A corps has been left there ſufficient to act at all times upon a moſt reſpectable defenſive, and occaſionally to harraſs the quarters of the enemy, and thoſe parts of the province that are acceſſible to our gallies and boats from the bay of St. Helena; it cannot be eligible to extend our poſts far to the weſtward, for reaſons for which I beg leave to refer to lieutenant-colonel Prevoſt, whoſe departure I muſt lament, as his abilities and zeal for the ſervice made him a moſt uſeful aſſiſtant upon every occaſion: his knowledge of the country, and its reſources, will enable him to give your lordſhip every neceſſary information; Sir James Wright's arrival in the Experiment, the 13th inſt. having relieved him from the civil adminiſtration.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, at the repulse of the rebels at Stono-Ferry, South-Carolina, June 20 1779.

1st regiment, 1st battalion. 1 lieutenant, 1 enfign, 1 ſergeant, 15 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 1 ſerjeant, 32 rank and file, wounded.

Ditto, 2d battalion. 1 rank and file killed, 21 rank and file wounded.

Trumbach's Heſſians 2 ſerjeants, 2 rank and file, killed, 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 4 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, wounded, 1 miſſing.

2d battalion South-Carolina royaliſts. 1 major, 1 ſergeant, killed 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

2d battalion and North-Carolina volunteers. 1 ſerjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Total. 1 major, 2 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 4 ſerjeants 18 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 7 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 77 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file miſſing.

Artillery. 1 matroſs killed. 1 captain, 2 lieutenants 3 matroſſes 5 additionals, wounded.

(Signed) A. FREVOST, M. G.

OFFICERS killed.

Lieutenant Rod. Murchiſon, 1ſt battalion, 71ſt regiment.

Enſign William Mackintoſh, ditto.

Major William Campbell, 1ſt battalion of South-Carolina royaliſts.

OFFICERS wounded.

Captain Colin Campbell, 1ſt battalion, 71ſt regiment.

Lieutenant Thomas Frazer, ditto.

Enſign M. Murchiſon, ditto.

N. B. Lieutenant Wallace, ſince dead of his wounds.

HESSIANS wounded.

Major Enderman, lieutenant Widekin, lieutenant De Grieſhim, lieutenant Englehard

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 21.

Second River, December 9, 1779.

Dear Sir,

The officers of the Virginia line who have had the honour of being commanded by you in the light infantry, beg leave to return you their ſincere thanks for the repeated marks of politeneſs and eſteem you have expreſſed towards them during the courſe of the campaign.

They have the higheſt reſpect and veneration for your character, both as the military officer and the gentleman.

Under theſe circumſtances we are deeply impreſſed with regret to quit, eſpecially at ſo ſhort a notice, a corps we love and a general we honour.

Accept therefore dear Sir, thoſe ſentiments of our eſteem, and believe us, ſincerely wiſhing you every future happineſs, ſucceſs and proſperity, to be with the moſt cordial affection and reſpect,

Your moſt obedient
and moſt humble ſervants,
(At the requeſt and in behalf of the Virginia officers in the light infantry)

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER, Col. I. I.

The honourable brigadier-general Wayne.

Light Infantry Camp, Second River, 9th December, 1779.

Dear Sir,

The approbation of my conduct by ſo reſpectable a corps, as the officers of the Virginia light infantry, muſt afford me the ſincereſt pleaſure—the attention which they are pleaſed to attribute to politeneſs, was the effect of their own *merit*, which will always inſure the eſteem of the general, who has the honour to command them. Permit me through you to return them my moſt grateful thanks for this mark of their reſpect—and believe me, with ſincere eſteem,

Your and their moſt obedient,
and very humble ſervant,
ANTHONY WAYNE.

Colonel Febiger, Com. of the
Virginia light infantry.

ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 31.

The general aſſembly of this ſtate, at their laſt ſeſſion, appointed William Paca, John Henry, and Joſeph Gilpin, Eſquires, commiſſioners to meet commiſſioners appointed by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, and Virginia inclusive, at the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of conſidering the expediency and practicability of a general limitation of the prices of merchandize, produce and labour, and of agreeing to the ſame.

We learn that the nonjurors who petitioned the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly have pretty generally been relieved, as it is thought thoſe will be who may prefer petitions to the next ſeſſion, after which many think little attention will be paid to any application of that kind.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Dec. 30.

"On Thurſday laſt 162, and on Sunday laſt 100 ſail of veſſels left Sandy-Hook, and ſtood to ſea."

Extract of an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for the aſſeſſment of property within this ſtate, publiſhed by order of the houſe of delegates.

For the more equal aſſeſſment of all thoſe who may have ready money or plate,

Be it enacted, That every perſon ſhall be called upon by the aſſeſſor of the hundred where he or ſhe ſhall reſide, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next, to give a full account on oath, or affirmation, if a quaker, menonist or dunker, (which oath or affirmation the aſſeſſor is hereby empowered and directed to adminiſter) of the weight of all plate, and the ſum or ſums of all ready money, and of what ſpecies of money, that was either in his or her own poſſeſſion, or in the care of any perſon in truſt for him or her, on the firſt day of February, at ſeven o'clock in the morning of that day, under the penalty of treble the value of the money or plate concealed. And in caſe any perſon, being ſo called upon by the aſſeſſor, ſhall refuſe or neglect to give ſuch account of money or plate, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding twenty thouſand pounds, at the diſcretion of the court where ſuch penalty may be ſued for.

In CONGRESS *Dec.* 28, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the rate of poſtage, until the farther order of congreſs, be *twenty prices* upon the ſums paid in the year 1775.

That ſingle letters directed to any officers of the line, and all letters directed to general officers, or to officers commanding in a ſeparate department; and all letters to and from the miniſters, commiſſioners and ſecretaries of theſe United States, at foreign courts, TO BE FREE.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 30, 1779.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it is the duty of the General Aſſembly to enact laws to promote the happineſs, the convenience, the eaſe and ſafety of the people.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it was the duty of the General Aſſembly to comply (as far as in their power) with the requiſition of Congreſs, of the 6th of October laſt, and to raiſe if poſſible fourteen million two hundred and twenty thouſand dollars, required by Congreſs as our quota, in nine months from the firſt of February next; on which the public credit, the exiſtence of our army, and the ſupport of our liberties ſo greatly depend.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that it is improper to attempt to raiſe the whole of our quota by taxes, and that it is impracticable to collect by taxes the monthly ſum of one million ſive hundred and eighty thouſand dollars.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the honourable the ſenate, by rejecting the bill for the ſeizing and confiſcating *Britiſh* property, have prevented this Houſe from complying with the requiſition of Congreſs, and raiſing money to enable that body to ſupport the credit of our currency, and to defray the current expences of the war; and therefore, that any conſequences which may ariſe therefrom to the public are properly and juſtly to be imputed to thoſe members of the ſenate who gave their negative to the bill.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the voters of this ſtate be earneſtly requeſted to expreſs their ſentiments on the preſent difference between the two branches of the legiſlature, reſpecting the ſeizing and confiſcating Britiſh property within this State.

ORDERED, That the above reſolves be printed in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers, and with the meſſages before ordered to be publiſhed.

Doctor Benjamin Fendall has left this city, for his ſeat in Charles county.

☞ CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS. 4

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

January 6, 1780.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on the main road leading from thence to Baltimore, on Monday the 21ſt day of December laſt, a likely young NEGRO man, named TOM, about five feet eight inches high, a ſtout well let fellow with thick lips, and his legs rather large; had on when he went away, a light coloured country made cloth jacket, with a red ſhort waiſtcoat under it, a pair of light coloured country cloth breeches, and alſo took with him a pair of leather breeches, dark coloured yarn ſtockings, and two pair of ſhoes. It is apprehended that he may have endeavoured to get over into Virginia, from whence he was brought when a ſmall boy and was then the property of John Morton Jordan, Eſq; deceaſed. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid negro, and bring him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward if taken in Maryland, and if out of Maryland a further reward of one hundred dollars, beſides all reaſonable charges paid by

ELIZABETH SCOTT.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, Dec. 17, 1779.

ANY gentleman having veſſels to let or freight to Europe or the Weſt-Indies, and willing to treat with the Governor and Council, are requeſted to tranſmit their propoſals as ſpeedily as convenient.

T. JOHNSON, jun. cl. Con. 4

A CERTIFICATE will be offered to the firſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly after this notice ſhall have been publiſhed eight weeks, for an act admitting to record, and giving effect from the date to a deed executed in Prince-George's county, by Georg Conn to Jonas Shaw, for part of a tract of land called William and Anne. w8 3 RICHARD HENDERSON.

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third claſs. Theſe go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this claſs, compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the ſecond claſs, who purchaſed of the ſubſcriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their application to renew, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of to others. tf 10 JOHN DAVIDSON.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore county, December 10, 1779.

STOLEN and taken away from Middle-River, in Baltimore county, on Tueſday night laſt, the 7th inſtant, a ſmall SCHOONER, the property of the ſubſcriber. She has been lately repaired, her frame is mulberry, her bottom new planked, the cabbin floor new, as are alſo the bulk-hea and hatchway over the cabbin; ſhe has only two ſails, a foreſail and mainſail, which are about half worn and have ſome holes in them; her bowſprit is on but ſhe has no gibb, her boom is new, and had when ſtolen a ſmall punt with her. The above robbery was committed by one Stephen Welſh, who alſo carried with him a thin faced ſpare woman, the wife of one Philip Sheets, and a ſmall boy of his own about nine years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſchooner and Welſh, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber in Baltimore Town, ſhall receive the above reward, or one thouſand dollars, with reaſonable charges for the ſchooner and her materials only. 4 JOB HARRISON.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, October 16, 1779.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday the 6th of October inſtant, a dark bay MARE, four years old laſt ſpring, branded with an F and a B on the hind foot white, a ſmall blaze down the face in the form of a half moon at the top, one of her fore hoofs ſplit, fifteen hands high, ſhod all round, paces and trots. Whoever will bring the ſaid mare home to the ſubſcriber in Annapolis, or Thomas Jones, blackſmith in Baltimore, ſhall receive 100 dollars reward, if only ſtrayed away, but if ſtolen 160 dollars for the mare and thief.

5 JOHN TOWNSLEY, Copperſmith.

To be ſold at public ſale, on Wedneſday the 4th of February, next, at the plantation of Vachel White, near the head of Severn river,

A PARCEL of NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, and children; one of the men is a pretty good carpenter, and underſtands going by water. w 2 2X

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Poſt-Office in *Charles-Street.*

[XXXVth YEAR.] [No. 1723.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXIV.

THERE are some arguments of a popular kind, which they who advance them do not themselves believe. Of this sort is that argument made use of by our enemy, to induce the states of Europe to arm themselves against France, viz. That she is ambitious, and aspires to universal monarchy. This is of old date; nevertheless, because it was once believed, it may be still believed, and therefore it is judged proper still to advance it. We shall take the liberty to examine the ground of this charge, and to see with what justice it has at any time been brought, or may now be brought, against our ally.

"From the middle of the fifteenth century, when Charles V. had united in himself the successions of the house of Burgonne and Castile to his paternal inheritance, the house of Austria had become the dominant power of Europe, and, like a stone cut from the mountain, rolled down with great rapidity, and bid fair to destroy every power that stood in the way of it. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, possessing all those qualities that constitute the hero, at the head of the most powerful and warlike nation of the north, and assisted by the subsidies of France, had opposed the formidable bulk of this power, and commenced hostilities the 24th of June, 1630, in the isle of Rugen. But though this memorable long and glorious to the Swedes, and many noble captains signalised themselves in the contention, yet the battle of Nortlingen, September 6, 1634, gave to the emperor a decided superiority, and from this time France alone remained to oppose, by her councils and her arms, that power, which, though divided into two branches, the empire under Ferdinand III. Spain and its dependencies under Philip II. the one the brother, and the other the son of Charles V. yet continued one in interest, and united in affection, and might be justly filled the ruling power of Europe. France alone opposed this power, and for more than half an age was the bulwark against it. What liberty exists in that quarter of the globe was kindled, kept alive, and defended by her. She gave liberty and independence to the states of Holland, in which they were established by the famous treaty of nine years, concluded at Antwerp April 9, 1609. She preserved the possessions and the liberty of the princes and the states of Italy, who were ready to be swallowed up by that power which now occupied the kingdoms of Naples and of Lombardy. She secured the balance of the empire, in giving vigour to its antient laws, in prescribing limits to the sovereignty of the emperor, in obtaining to the states the liberty of making alliances amongst themselves and with strangers, by which means the diets of the empire were rendered free.

"It was not till about the middle of the fifteenth century, that France began to take the ascendant in Europe, and having greatly humbled the power of Austria, to be herself the object of jealousy with other powers. Cardinal Mazarine, who was then minister to Louis XIV. far from moderating the ambition of the young monarch, rather inflamed it, and France, elated with her past success, and the reputation of her generals, and trusting to that order which began to be established in her finances, and to the progress of her commerce, continued still to say that it was necessary to humble the house of Austria, which had been already humbled sufficiently. The death of Philip IV. served for a pretext of the war which she desired. Louis pretended, that the queen his wife had the right of inheritance of the Low Countries, and, in 1667, he entered there, to take possession of those provinces which the court of Madrid had refused to cede to him.

The success of the French arms was rapid, and the triple alliance between the states of Holland, England, and Sweden, was the fruit of that consternation which was produced by them. The peace of Aix la Chapelle, which followed quickly after, somewhat calmed their fears. Nevertheless, there still remained in the minds of men some apprehensions of the rising power of France. The former fears sprang up again in all their force when Louis XIV. renewed his claim and made war upon the states in 1672. They were industriously propagated through all the courts of Europe. It was said that the ambition of the court of France threatened them with the same dangers that the successors of Charles V. had caused them to apprehend. These rumours spread every where by the prince of Orange, and those engaged in his interest, were at the same time supported by the courts of Vienna and of Madrid. This was the origin of that idea which afterwards so greatly prevailed, that France had aspired to universal monarchy.

"The prince of Orange who in the revolution of 1688 in England was placed on the throne of that kingdom, was the avowed enemy of France. In the war of 1672 he had published that there was an end of the liberty of Europe if the French conquests was not immediately restrained, and kept within that degree of power in which it had been placed at the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. There was nothing heard but of opposing the house of Austria to the house of Bourbon, and of balancing their credit and their forces so as to hold them in equilibrio; but after the revolution in England the prince of Orange, now William III. took up other principles, and thought no longer of reducing, but of ruining the power of France.

"In this spirit was negociated that treaty concluded at Vienna, May 12, 1689, between the emperor and the states general, and afterwards called the grand alliance, because all the enemies of France acceded to it. By this treaty it was stipulated that no one of the contracting parties should admit any proposal of accommodation until each had received a full satisfaction for the wrongs which they had believed themselves to have sustained. The governments of Louis was too intelligent to expect to rise from this labyrinth into which the union of so many opposite interests had thrown it, by any other means than by procuring a dissolution of this union. While therefore the war was carried on with vigour, a negotiation was set on foot with the several powers. The success was equal to the prudence of the measures, and the peace of Nimeguen comprehending the states general, Spain, Sweden, and the empire, the king of Denmark, the elector of Brandenburgh, the duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, Zell and Wolfenbuttle, and Frederick William elector of Brandenburgh, was concluded in 1678 and 1679.

"The ambition of Louis XIV. and his resentments to the powers combined against him, were the true causes of the war of 1688. The rights of the duchess of Orleans, to the succession of her brother the elector palatine, and those of cardinal Furstemberg to the archbishopric of Cologne, were but pretexts for it. In order to circumscribe the projects of his enemies, Louis thought it necessary to prevent them; it was time to make an irruption into Germany to suspend the progress of the imperials in Hungary, and to raise the confidence of the Turks after the taking of Belgrade.

"The war was carried on for many years, with extraordinary efforts on both sides, and the success of the French arms, which, in any other conjuncture, would have been sufficient to have reduced the allies to ask a peace, or at least not to reject it, answered no other end but to irritate them still more, and to give scope to those principles of jealousy and hatred which had first engaged them in the war. In seeing that the conqueror was weakened by advantages too dearly purchased, the vanquished became obstinate to their disgraces, and patiently supported the decline of their commerce, and the bad state of their finances, now totally exhausted. While they supported armies once or twice more considerable than those which they had before the peace of the Pyrenees, the states richest in men and money must have been reduced. France, though victorious, was reduced to seek expedients and resources to carry on the war, a demonstrative evident that she was not set up to extend conquests, and that her enemies had no ground to apprehend that she was about to subjugate Europe. The monarch tired of a war which burthened his subjects, sincerely desired peace. He neglected nothing which could give weight to the advances which he made. He prefied finally the king of Sweden to offer his mediation, and declared, in the mean time, the conditions on which he was ready to make a peace, but Europe was accustomed to be afraid of him, and the more he gave proofs of moderation, the less he persuaded any one. No one would believe that he was sincere; and all the world suspected some design concealed under these offers. The idea of universal monarchy was still in their minds, and whether he made war, or offered peace, it was suspected to be with some view to this great object.

"It was not until 1693 that Louis XIV. was able to bring his enemies to listen to terms of agreement, and not till three years afterwards, August 28, 1696, that a peace concluded at Turin, between this court and that of Versailles, became the signal of a general peace, confirmed by the contracting parties, at Rylwick, in 1697.

"It was a full evidence that the prince of Orange, who had first disseminated the ideas of universal monarchy on the part of France, did not seriously believe there was any ground for these, that he himself afterwards, when he became king of England, and was established on the throne, entered into two partition treaties with the court of France, the first of which was signed at the Hague, October 11, 1698, some time before the conclusion of the peace of Rylwick. Louis XIV. had a claim to the succession of the Spanish monarchy, in right of Maria Theresa, his wife, and the Dauphin had married the daughter of the king of Spain. William III. king of England, was anxious to secure a barrier to the Dutch in the Netherlands, and for this reason entered into an agreement with the king of France, to make a partition of the Spanish monarchy. By this treaty, the electoral prince of Bavaria, who, in supposing the validity of the renunciation of Maria Theresa, to her rights, was the nearest heir of Charles II. King of Spain, was to possess the whole inheritance, except some states, which were to be dismembered in favour of the Dauphin, and the arch-duke Charles, son of the emperor. To the one was given the two Sicilies, the adjacent isles, the places on the coast of Tuscany, the marquisate of Final and the province of Guipuscoa; the other was to enjoy the Milanese.

"The death of the young prince of Bavaria, which happened February 6, 1699, made it necessary to change that disposition, a new negotiation was set on foot, and France, England, and the states-general agreed by a second treaty of partition, signed at London, March 3, 1700, and at the Hague the 25th of the same month, to add to the provinces already promised to the Dauphin, the duchy of Lorain and of Bar, joining the Milanese to the house of Lorrain. The arch-duke Charles was to possess the remaining part of the succession, to the Spanish monarchy. In fine, it was regulated, that the crowns of Spain and the Indies should never belong to a prince, who was emperor or king of the Romans, the king of France, or the Dauphin.

"It was these partition treaties, entered into by William III. king of England, that rendered it advisable for Charles II. king of Spain, who died in 1700, to leave his crown by testament to the Dauphin. Louis XIV. by accepting this will, ran counter to the views of king William, who, as we have already said, had annexed a part of the Spanish Netherlands, to be a barrier to the states of Holland, for whom, as having been their stadtholder, he had entertained a particular affection, and hoped soon more liable in point to his views of aggrandizement from them, than from the people of England, who had reduced the prerogative of their prince to narrow limits, and whose affections, he well knew, were fluctuating and uncertain. It was to revenge himself on the French king for departing from the last treaty of partition, that William once more excited the ideas of unlimited ambition on the part of France, and brought several of the powers of Europe to engage in war against that monarchy. England was but the dupe of

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William in the part which she took in this war. It is the language of Mrs. Macauley, in her history of England from the revolution, lately published, "That, as England did not pretend to lay claim to any part of the Spanish or French dominions, nor had sustained any real injury, or serious provocation from the king of France, the declared end of the war was to put the house of Austria in possession of the throne of Spain, and to procure a barrier for the Dutch in the Netherlands."

The confederate powers of England and the states, with the house of Austria, were in this war engaged against France. King William died March 8, 1702; but the same system was adopted under his successor queen Anne, and the war was continued by the same general under which it was begun, John duke of Marlborough. The earl of Godolphin, the earl of Sunderland, and others, who were at the head of the affairs of England, and were supported by the whig party at that time unworthy of the name, found it necessary to continue this system, in order to support themselves; and therefore, without believing that Louis was more ambitious than his neighbours, or that there was the least danger from his arms, were strenuous to carry on the war. The duke of Marlborough, whose interest, by means of the duchess his wife, was great with his sovereign, aided those counsels, and was subservient to them; for war was to him the only field of riches and of glory.

The losses on the part of France, in this war, were great, and fortune continuing to favour the allies, it was proposed to the states general by the marquis de Torcy, that Louis would consent even to agree upon measures to force the Dauphin, now Philip V. to renounce in two months the crown of Spain and be contented with Sicily; but the offer was refused. We have already shewn, that the private interest of a few individuals in England governed these matters. The rest of the world were engaged, by the vain fears of ambition, and over-grown power on the part of France, to support them in these views. England had now in reality become, by her armies and her fleets, the dominant power of Europe!

Nevertheless, it was a long time before it was discovered by her neighbours. The former surmises were industriously kept up, and the French ambition still remained the great object of invective, as her power was the great source of declamation. The impressions made on the minds of men by some early instances of ambition on the part of Louis, still remained in some degree, and they were guided by them even after this monarch had shewn himself willing to make peace almost upon any terms. It is with the opinions of men, as with the waves of the ocean, which continue to roll a long time after the storm which at first excited them, has subsided.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

FISH-KILL, *Dec.* 16.

WE have just received a piece of intelligence well authenticated. That part of our prisoners in Canada are lately sent off, it is said to England; those remaining, officers and soldiers, are ordered to close confinement. Our enemies begin to doubt the fidelity of the Canadians.

Dec. 23. We learn that on the 12th inst. 110 vessels sailed from Sandy-Hook, with troops, supposed for the West-Indies.

We are informed that the *Refugees* in New-York are in distressed circumstances, several large families being obliged to crowd in one small room, and other families cannot even procure that convenience, but are obliged to live on board ships in the harbour, and provisions amazingly *scarce* and *dear*.

TRENTON, *Dec.* 22.

Extract of a letter from Basteuridge, Dec. 18.

"I rode out to day on purpose to take a view of our encampments. I found it excessively cold but was glad to see most of our poor soldiers were under good roofs. The encampments are exceeding neat the huts are all of a size, and placed in more exact order than Philadelphia: you would be surprised to see how well they are built without nails. Head quarters is at Morristown, and the army extends from thence along the hills nearly to this place."

We have authentic intelligence from New-York that between five and six thousand troops embarked there within a few days past, supposed to be bound to Georgia or the West-Indies.

Extract from Rivington's Royal Gazette.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) *Oct.* 28. Last Monday died here, greatly lamented by the whole army and inhabitants, the honourable lieutenant-colonel Maitland, of the 71st regiment, brother to the right honourable the earl of Lauderdale: and next evening his remains were deposited with all the honours of war, in the family vault of the honourable John Graham Esq;—

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 28.

The following letters were found on board a vessel lately taken on her passage from St. Augustine to Antigua.

Extract of a letter from John Tawne, at St. Augustine, to Messrs. Jarvis and Scott, merchants, in Antigua.

GENTLEMEN,

"If the two Carolinas and Georgia are reduced (my former connections being there) it will suit my interest beyond what I have lately expected. My best services where ever I am you will please to command. The produce of your island must in my opinion sell well, as the article of rum particularly advanced to a high price at New-York on the different embarkations taking place; no supplies from this can be sent but what is trifling. Colonel Campbell will have six thousand men under his command, with which we are told he is to penetrate into the back country of South-Carolina, in order to open a communication with the loyalists of North-Carolina, who are said to be numerous; the plan carries with it a probability of success, and time must evince the truth of the experiment."

Extract of a letter from Joseph Farley, at St. Augustine, to Lewis Johnston, Esq; naval officer in Antigua.

St. Augustine, July 30, 1779.

"Sir James Wright, lieutenant-governor Graham, and Mr. Stokes, C. J. &c. are arrived, and have taken possession of their several departments; great matters are now expected to happen from their arrival, having come out with full and particular instructions respecting the establishing of order, &c. and proceedings in that province. Georgia at all events will be secured, and it is thought the other southern provinces this winter: we know how easily Carolina can be conquered when set seriously and properly about: Colonel Campbell did me the honour of appointing me provost marshal of the province, which I make no doubt will be continued by Sir James Wright; at present there is little done in that department, but a short time hence I fancy will fill my hands."

Extract of a letter from Panton, Forbes and Co. at St. Augustine, to Messrs. John and Alexander Campbell, in Antigua.

St. Augustine, August 2, 1779.

GENTLEMEN,

"We are favoured with yours of the 1st June, which reached us the 23d ult. and we embrace this opportunity to prevent if possible your sending negroes to Georgia. The imprestion lately made in the province of South-Carolina by our troops has given privateers and others such an opening, that many hundred slaves have been lately taken and sold at this place and Savannah; indeed we are so much over-stocked with them, that some persons at Savannah are attempting to send them to the islands upon speculation. This shews that negroes will by no means answer at the present juncture, and makes us anxious to dissuade you from so hazardous an adventure.

"The disappointment general Prevost has met with in his expectation of taking Charles-Town will convince the commander in chief that a very respectable force is requisite to reduce that opulent and powerful country, and as we have no doubt it will be an object of attention the approaching winter, Georgia will be a great market for rum and other liquors. Very large supplies of prize sugar and coffee has kept down the price of these articles for a long while past; but the consumption of rum is so great that hardly any supply is equal to it."

Extract of a letter from Peter Edwards, at St. Augustine, to Lewis Johnston, Esq; naval officer at Antigua.

St. Augustine, August 14, 1779.

"I have lately returned from Georgia. You have heard I suppose of the melancholy fate of my dear brother Alexander Martin; he unhappily fell in arms on the day Savannah was taken. Poor fellow! easily persuaded, or rather excited by his intrepid spirit—having been branded with the epithet of coward by some who dare not face him—fell a sacrifice in supporting a cause his heart abhorred. How much grief Mrs. Edwards and myself must have experienced on the melancholy occasion, your own feelings will suggest. Sorry am I to inform you, that little distinction is paid to loyalists; ravage and plunder take place indiscriminately. Poor Georgia has really been sadly ransacked—You would not know Abercorn scarcely—the house only remains. God only knows when, and where our troubles will end—For my part, I view peace farther distant than we left Georgia, and was I writing by an armed vessel, I would write you more fully on this subject."

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an act of assembly, made and passed at a session of assembly of the state of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the 8th day of November, 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an act of assembly, passed November session, 1765, are directed to be brought in and deposited with the western shore treasurer, on or before the first of June next, or thereafter irredeemable, for which the holders of said bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the trustees of said state at London, or state loan-office certificates, bearing an annual interest of six per cent.

N. B. The printers in the adjacent states are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of the general assembly after this notice shall have been published eight weeks; for an act admitting to record, and giving effect from the date to a deed executed in Prince-George's county, by George Conn to Jonas Shaw, for part of a tract of land called William and Anne.

w8 RICHARD HENDERSON.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, Dec. 17, 1779.

ANY gentleman having vessels to let on freight to Europe or the West-Indies, and willing to treat with the Governor and Council, are requested to transmit their proposals as speedily as convenient.

T. JOHNSON, jun. cl.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

January 6, 1780.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the main road leading from thence to Baltimore, on Monday the 20th day of December last, a likely young NEGRO man, named TOM, about five feet eight inches high, a stout well set fellow with thick lips, and his legs rather large; had on when he went away, a light coloured country made cloth jacket, with a red short waistcoat under it, a pair of light coloured country cloth breeches, and also took with him a pair of leather breeches, dark coloured yarn stockings, and two pair of shoes. It is apprehended that he may have endeavoured to get over into Virginia, from whence he was brought when a small boy and was then the property of John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased. Whoever will apprehend the said negro, and bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward if taken in Maryland, and if out of Maryland a further reward of one hundred dollars, besides all reasonable charges, paid by

2 ELIZABETH SCOTT.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, October 16, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 6th of October instant, a dark bay MARE, four years old last spring, branded with an F and a B, one hind foot white, a small blaze down the face in the form of a half moon at the top, one of her fore hoofs split, fifteen hands high, shod all round, paces and trots. Whoever will bring the said mare home to the subscriber in Annapolis, or Thomas Jones, blacksmith in Baltimore, shall receive 100 dollars reward, if only strayed away, but if stolen 160 dollars for the mare and thief.

6 JOHN TOWNSLEY, Coppersmith.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,

Of whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread.

CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*.

[XXXVth Year.] THE [No. 1724.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Number XXV.

THE war at the beginning of the present century, had for its object, on the part of the allies, the preservation of the balance of Europe. For it was apprehended, that should the duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. be placed on the throne of Spain, it would be to add an accession of force to the house of Bourbon, as would enable it to overthrow the liberties of all the neighbouring states.

"How happy would it be for mankind, if the spirit of politics had but its reasonable fears; or, that the passions concealing themselves under its mask, did not oftentimes affect false tenours, in order to find a pretext to sacrifice all to its caprice! Never had alarms less foundation than those of the allies. If the union of France and Spain was an unhappiness for them, why did they bind the knots closer by their threats? If Philip V had inherited, without opposition, the provinces of Charles II, we should not have seen the French in the fortresses of the Low Countries, nor in the ports of the Spanish Indies. The two nations, perceiving less the necessity of being united, would, from thence, have conducted themselves according to their antient interests. Louis XIV, if an age now advanced, had not that ardour which inspires the love of war; he had experienced that in making efforts to augment his power, he had, in effect, reduced it. He knew too well the weakness of the dominions of his grandson, to give himself up to the projects of a vast ambition. In spite of that ascendant which Louis might have had over Philip V, Europe had nothing to fear for the present moment, and she might be well assured, that she would not find in their successors, those sentiments of mutual friendship and regard, which she dreaded, nor that union which had reigned amongst the heirs of Charles V and of Ferdinand I.

"By the very situation of their possessions, the two branches of the house of Austria could not aggrandise themselves, the one at the expence of the other; every source of division was taken away, and the closest alliance could only make them to be respected by their enemies. It was not the same with regard to the two branches of the house of Bourbon. Their neighbourhood on the side of the Pyrenees, and still more on the side of the Low Countries, must have exposed them to frequent debates and continual suspicions. Bounded, the one by the other, and, of consequence, not having the same interests, they could not have been long friends, or France would have abandoned the projects of ambition which had been objected to her, and with which her neighbours were so groundlessly alarmed. In the one and the other case, the raising the duke of Anjou to the throne of Spain, would have become useless to the aggrandisement of France. The United Provinces had no need of a barrier; their commerce, and that of England, was in safety; and the empire preserved all its rights and its independence, if the French had contented not to trouble their neighbours any more. In supposing, on the contrary, a passion to extend themselves, and to make conquests, Spain must necessarily have taken up the same line of policy which she had pursued under the Austrian princes, and must have connected herself as closely as ever with the states general, England and the Empire.

"In demanding for the emperor the dominions which the Spaniards possessed in the Low Countries, and in Italy, the allies, it is true, would have aggrandised the power of the court of Vienna, but they would have augmented still more considerably the power of France. If the Spanish monarchy had not suffered any dismemberment, her first object always would have been to recover that which she had lost since the peace of the Pyrenees. In suffering, on the contrary, Italy and the Low Countries to fall from her hands, it behoved her to forget her old disgraces, and to be occupied with the new. It was proper that she should consider as her enemies the court of Vienna, England and the United Provinces, who had despoiled her. It was requisite, as a necessary consequence, to throw herself into the arms of France. From thence these two powers would have the same enemies, and the same interests, and France would possess, in some sort, all the strength which the allies have not been able to take from the court of Madrid. Let it be examined attentively, if it was not really to serve Spain, to limit her to itself, and to take away from her the foreign possessions, which had been a principal cause of her decline. Let it also be examined attentively, if it was in reality to augment the strength of the court of Vienna, to give it Italy and the Low Countries. Shall we always believe that the power of a state depends on the possession of a province more or less? When once it possesses a certain extent of territory, to what purpose serve those provinces scattered on the one side and on the other, and which cannot mutually assist each other? It is to multiply frontiers, enemies, affairs, and embarrassments.

If they had set off from this point of view in the negotiations which were carried at the Hague, they would have spared to Europe one of the most cruel wars with which she has been afflicted. But an unjust hatred blinded all minds; a sort of routine took the place of policy; and all the world trembled for the ruin of a system of balance, of which there was not one person that had any just idea. They believed that this balance ought to be established on an equality of power between the house of Bourbon and the house of Austria, and that all would be lost if the one took an ascendant too considerable over the other; but this was a false principle. A thousand examples prove, that men are not friends from being of the same blood; an house may then acquire kingdoms for her princes, and not be more formidable to Europe. It is still further evident, that the dominant power may bring itself down; the rival power may decline; both may ruin themselves at once, or successively, and take the place, the one of the other, and not in the mean time cause it to follow, that the liberty of other states shall be exposed to any danger; there will result from this only new interests, new alliances, and new ties. Shall we fear that there will be a great power, and that there will not, at the same time, spring up a rival power? It would be a fear the most ridiculous."

These have been the reasonings of an able French writer; * and Mrs. Macauley, an English lady, reflecting on this subject, tells us, "that England was engaged in war for the idle pretence of fixing a balance of power, which in all probability would have been better settled if she had never interfered. †"

France, in this war, had neither the ministers nor the generals which had been heretofore the soul of her success; since the peace of Ryswick, she had not established any order in her finances; her people were exhausted, and she could not count much upon the allies which she had made to defend the rights of Philip V. It was evident that Portugal, the natural ally of France, while Spain belonged to a prince of the house of Austria, would become that of England and the United States, from the advancement of the duke of Anjou to the throne. France, for many years before, was not so closely united to Sweden as she had been, and besides, the troubles which threatened the north, did not permit her to afford any assistance.

No one is ignorant of the losses of Louis XIV in this war, they were such, that he saw himself obliged to seek peace on the most severe conditions, which were nevertheless refused, and scarcely did the ministers consent to make one sacrifice, when new pretensions were advanced. "The more I evidence, says that monarch, in a letter which he writ to the governors of the provinces of his kingdoms, a readiness and desire to dissipate the apprehensions which my enemies affect to entertain of my power, and my designs, the more do they multiply their pretensions; so that now by the progress of new demands to the first, they have equally given me to see that their intention is only to extend themselves at the expence of my crown, the states neighbouring to France, and to open an easy view to penetrate into the interior of my kingdoms, as long as it shall be convenient for their interests to commence a new war. That which I claim and would be willing to accomplish, would not be yielded, even when I should have consented to all the propositions which they have made; for they fix, at two months, the time in which I ought, on my part, to execute the treaty, and during this interval they pretend to oblige me to give up those places which they demand of me in the Low Countries, and in Alsace, and to raise those of which they demand the demolition. They refuse, on their part, to lay themselves under any obligation, but simply to cease hostilities until the first of August, reserving the liberty of acting then by the force of arms, if my grandson, the king of Spain, shall persist in his resolution to defend the crown which God has given him, and to perish rather than abandon a faithful people, who, for nine years, have acknowledged him their lawful king. A suspension of this nature, more dangerous than war, would throw peace at a distance, rather than advance the conclusion of it; for it would be not only necessary to continue the same expence for the support of my armies, but the time of the expension being expired, my enemies would attack me with the new advantages which they had drawn from the places where myself had introduced them, at the same time that I had demolished those which serve for ramparts to some of my frontier provinces. I pass over in silence the insinuations which they have made to me, to join my troops to those of the league, to force my grandson to descend from his throne, if he does not consent voluntarily to live from this time without possessions, and to reduce himself simply to the situation of a private person."

When we consider these circumstances of the monarch, and the spirit of the allies, of which England was the chief, we must be sensible, notwithstanding our antient prejudices in her favour, that the British nation has been, at all times, like the animals and especially the mastiffs of her island, fierce and untractable in temper; warlike indeed, but never satisfied in exulting over a vanquished enemy. It it not necessary to be a Frenchman, says a writer of that nation; * it is sufficient to be a man, to feel indignation for that fierce policy; and long ago there was not one person in Holland who had not had a soul generous enough to condemn it."

It was not until after many propositions and fruitless negotiations on the part of France, that peace was finally concluded at Utrecht, April 13, 1713. A destructive war was thus finally composed, not owing to any moderation on the part of the allies, but to a change in the ministry of England. The duchess of Marlborough by some unguarded word, had lost the favour of her mistress queen Anne, and the lady Masham, by some other word expressed in a different way, had happened to please her. It is enough to make one despise the world, and to set down knowledge and ability, and even virtue, as empty names, when we consider that things are so constituted, that it may be in the power of the self love and caprice of one human mind, to give peace or war to ten nations.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

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* *Ab. Mab.* † *Lett. to dec. Wil.*

* *Ab. Mab.*

CHATHAM, *December 21.*

BY intelligence from New-York we learn that their maritime force at that post, consists of five ships of the line and six frigates; that 2000 troops are ready to sail to the southward under sir Henry Clinton, and 2000 under lord Cornwallis, their destination uncertain, but it is thought to amuse general Washington; yet, from an apprehension that count d'Estaing is on the coast, the sailing of the fleets are retarded.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan. 4.*

The following letter was found on board a vessel lately taken on her passage from St. Augustine to Antigua.

Copy of a letter from major-general Prevost, to the honourable vice-admiral Byron, dated at Savannah, in Georgia, the 9th September, 1779.

SIR,

As it may be of consequence to his majesty's service, that you should have every possible intelligence of the motions of the French fleet, I think it my duty, by this express, to acquaint

you, that the count d'Estaing is now at an anchor, with twenty-five sail of the line, or two deckers, in a line across this bay, or entrance of the harbour; he has also seven or eight frigates. What his further views or designs may be, I cannot take upon me to say, though if he intends any thing against us, he must do it speedily, as this is not a coast to remain long on, in his situation, at this season of the year.

Several of his ships appear disabled. It is not impossible, but his serious views are to the northward of this—perhaps Rhode-Island, or New-York, but I can only conjecture.

He is also accompanied by some transports, or merchant vessels, but as his appearance here, was probably as unexpected to the rebels of Carolina, as it was to us, I do not think they are as yet in readiness, to make a very formidable co-operation with the count.—I cannot learn that there was any extraordinary stir among them—no doubt, all the force they can now muster, will be in motion against us, but my hopes are, that he cannot stay long enough on the coast, to give any very effectual countenance or support to them. We are however using every endeavour to put this place in the best posture of defence, that time and other circumstances will admit of. We are not afraid of any one of them, but both together may be too many for us, if they should be able to effect a junction, and the French land force is any thing considerable. We are ourselves at present (unfortunately as matters appear) somewhat disjointed, having a considerable detachment at Beaufort, in Carolina, I hope they will get through this day, the passage is still unoccupied by the French.

On our return from Charles Town, it was reckoned a most eligible measure to keep a hold of Carolina, Beaufort in particular, and indeed nothing but a superiority at sea against us, would make the measure cease to be an advantageous one in every view, both with regard to the defence of this province, and offensive operations against Carolina.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
(Signed) PREVOST.

Hon. vice-admiral Byron.

Jan. 13. For several days past we have had accounts of vessels being drove ashore, along the sea coast in the late severe gales, but cannot find that any of them are to be depended on, except that a brig of 22 guns, belonging to the enemy, is ashore near South-Amboy, and a ship of 20 guns at Squan.

We hear that on Thursday afternoon last, as the ship Revolution, captain M'Nachtain, was lying at anchor in the Delaware, a large cake of ice came across her cable, which cut the same; and she was drove ashore on Dunck's bar opposite Bombay-Hook. The ship and cargo will be saved with the loss of her fore-mast cut, and mainmast carried away.

ANNAPOLIS, *January 21.*

An ACT to appoint commissioners to state and settle the public accounts.

WHEREAS it is thought expedient, that commissioners be appointed to state and settle the public accounts, and that they have power to call on all persons indebted for settlement and payment of their balances;

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Stephen Weit, William Stephenson, and Lewis Neth, or any two of them, be and are hereby appointed commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts; and that they have full powers to inspect and examine the accounts and proceedings of the late and present auditor-general, and see that the same be properly posted and entered up; also the accounts and proceedings of the late and present commissary of stores, commissioners of the loan-office, and quarter master; and that they have full power to call on the governor and council for the journals and proceedings of the council of safety, and of the late governor and council, thereby to facilitate their enquiries into the loan and disposition of all public monies; and that they have full powers to call on the commissioners of the tax and the collectors of the same, to render full accounts of their respective proceedings, and see that the same be properly closed and finished, according to the directions of the several acts of assembly relating thereto; and that they have full powers to call on all persons who have had public monies advanced to them by the conventions, general assembly, council of safety, or by order of the late governor and council, to render an account thereof; and in general, that they, or any two of them, have full powers to enquire into the receipt and expenditure of all public monies; and that they have power to send for persons, papers, and records; and all sheriffs and other officers are hereby strictly enjoined to obey the precepts by them issued, for calling before them all persons against whom any balance may appear, under the penalty of five hundred pounds for neglect or refusal; and that they have full power to enquire into all contracts with the public for manufactures of any kind, and may cause such suits to be brought in the name of the state as they may think reasonable for breach of contract, and in such case of breach of contract may compromise the same on such terms as they or any two of them, with the approbation of the governor and council, may agree upon; also may order suits to be brought for balances that may appear due, first giving notice thereof to the party; and that they have power to appoint a clerk and door keeper, and that they make report of their proceedings to the next general assembly; and that the said commissioners and their clerk shall receive the same daily allowance, and itinerant charges, as shall be allowed to the members of the general assembly, and their door keeper shall receive the same daily allowance as the door keeper of the house of delegates. Paid

This act to continue until the first day of November next, and to the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter.

In COUNCIL,
Annapolis, Dec. 30, 1779.

THIS board being of opinion, that it would be the means of procuring a higher price for the salt-petre, salt-pans, kettles, and other utensils for making salt and saltpetre, belonging to this state, in the hands of contractors and others, if such persons were directed to sell the same at the places where they are now deposited, Paid

ORDERED THEREFORE, That all contractors and others, having any of the above enumerated articles in their possession, be authorised and directed to sell the same at public sale immediately, and render an account of such sales to this board.

In COUNCIL,
Annapolis, Jan. 19, 1779.

WHEREAS, by the act for the more effectual preventing forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed at a session of assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis on the eighth day of November, 1779, the governor and council are authorised and requested to lay out and divide the several counties of this state into eight districts; in pursuance whereof, it is hereby ordered, that the several counties in this state be divided and laid out into eight districts, in the following manner, to wit. Harford and Baltimore the first, Washington and Frederick the second, Montgomery and Prince-George's the third, Anne-Arundel and Calvert the fourth, Charles and St. Mary's the fifth, Kent, Cæcil and Queen-Anne's the sixth, Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester the seventh, Somerset and Worcester the eighth district. Paid

By order,
T. JOHNSON jun. cl.

Extracts from the act, entitled, An act for the more effectual preventing forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed at a session of assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the eighth day of November, 1779.

"*And be it enacted*, That no person shall be permitted to act within this state as commissary-general, agent, quarter-master-general, or as deputy to either, for the United States, before such person or persons have been licensed by the governor and council of this state, and all persons applying for such licence shall produce their commission to the governor and council, if the same hath not been already done, who on examination thereof, shall cause the date of such commission, and the name of the person producing the same, to be entered on their proceedings, and also the district in which such person, so licensed as aforesaid, shall be permitted to exercise his office, and the governor and council are hereby requested to transmit to the clerks of the several counties, a list of the names of all persons by them licensed as aforesaid, and the district in which they are permitted to purchase, which said list shall be deposited among the records of each county, and shall also publish the names and districts of the persons so licensed, in the Annapolis and Baltimore gazette, that the same may be known to the inhabitants of this state.

"*And be it enacted*, That the governor and the council be authorised and requested to lay out and divide the several counties of this state into eight districts, of which five shall be laid out in the western, and three on the eastern shore, and may also appoint and assign one of the persons, licensed as aforesaid, to exercise his office in one of the aforesaid districts, and if any person or persons, so appointed and licensed, shall exercise his said office in any other district than that to which he is assigned, or shall act as deputy without being licensed as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay for every offence the sum of ten thousand pounds.

"*Provided nevertheless*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or taken to prohibit the commissary or deputy commissary-general, the quarter-master or deputy quarter-master-generals, of the United States, from purchasing any of the articles aforesaid in any part of this state.

"*And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person to act as commissary-general, quarter-master-general, or as deputy to either, in this state, nor shall any person be licensed by the governor and the council, as herein before directed, unless such person, before he acts as such, and before he shall be licensed as aforesaid, take an oath, (or affirmation, if a quaker, menonist or dunker) "that he will not, during the time he shall act as such, or be licensed as aforesaid, be directly or indirectly concerned or engaged in any merchandise either foreign or domestic, by buying and selling for gain;" which oath or affirmation any justice of the peace may administer or take, and if any person shall act as such after the first day of February next, before taking such oath or affirmation, he shall forfeit two thousand pounds for every offence." Paid

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

Head of Severn, Jan. 17, 1780.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Thursday morning the 13th instant, a coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of mittens, a comb, an ax, some powder in an osnabrig bag, and shot in a leather one. They were stolen by one PATRICK RILEY, an Irishman, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has yellow hair, a dark brown country cloth coat and breeches, and a whitish jacket, the breeches have a hole torn in the thigh; he has a cast in his eyes, a full red face, and very large limbs. He has a pass, which mentions his having had one from the governor of Virginia, which he lost, and that he is a deserter from the British army; he had with him a white bitch, with yellow spots, short ears and tail. Whoever will secure the said Riley so that he be brought to justice, shall receive one hundred dollars if taken in the county, and if out of the county the above reward, paid by

10w 100 JOHN M'COY.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

January 6, 1780.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the main road leading from thence to Baltimore, on Monday the 21st day of December last, a likely young NEGRO man, named TOM, about five feet eight inches high, a stout well set fellow with thick lips, and his legs rather large; had on when he went away, a light coloured country made cloth jacket, with a red short waistcoat under it, a pair of light coloured country cloth breeches, and also took with him a pair of leather breeches, dark coloured yarn stockings, and two pair of shoes. It is apprehended that he may have endeavoured to get over into Virginia, from whence he was brought when a small boy and was then the property of John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased. Whoever will apprehend the said negro, and bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward if taken in Maryland, and if out of Maryland a further reward of one hundred dollars, besides all reasonable charges, paid by

3 ELIZABETH SCOTT.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of the general assembly after this notice shall have been published eight weeks, for an act admitting to record, and giving effect from the date to a deed executed in Prince-George's county, by George Conn to Josias Shaw, for part of a tract of land called Williams and Anne, w8 5 RICHARD HENDERSON.

CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS. 6

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[XXXVth Year.] THE [No. 1725.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXVI.

DURING the minority of Lewis XV, and under the regency of the duke of Orleans, France gave every evidence of moderation and the love of peace. No danger had arisen to the liberties of Europe from the poſſeſſion of the throne of Spain by a prince of the family of Bourbon. On the contrary, the ſeveral powers were now more engaged to prevent the hoſtilities of Spain againſt France, than they had been before to keep their intereſts ſeparate. The cardinal Alberoni, a vaſt and immoderate genius, had formed the project, in concert with the baron Gortz, a miniſter worthy of a mad prince, Charles XII of Sweden, to ſeize the regency of France, to add Italy to Spain, and, as the Engliſh gave out, to place the houſe of Steuart on the throne of that iſland, and convert them all into Roman catholics.

To oppoſe this bold project was the foundation of a triple alliance, between the ſtates of Holland, France, and England; to which Spain afterwards acceding, when peace was concluded in 1728, it became quadruple. It was in order to induce Spain to accede to this treaty, that George I gave it in his own hand writing, to reſtore Port Mahon and Gibraltar, which had been taken from the Spaniards in the war of 1701. This engagement was ſecret, becauſe the Britiſh nation, like wild beaſts, cannot always liſten to reaſon, ſo that even if a prince is pacific, he is under a neceſſity oftentimes to refuſe a juſt conceſſion, leaſt ſuch ſurrender may be diſapproved of by the people. Spain, on this ground, has not ceaſed to reclaim theſe ſtrong places, and it now mixes with the cauſes of the preſent war againſt England, that they have not been hitherto reſtored.

It was but a few years afterwards that England was again embroiled with Spain, on account of ſome treaty which Riperda, a miniſter of that nation, had negociated with the empire, whence it was again dreaded on the part of England, that the proteſtant ſucceſſion was in danger. England was on this occaſion the offending party. Mrs. Macaulay obſerves, * "that the detaching admiral Hopkins, 1726, before war was declared or had broke out, was unrighteous; England having incurred the odium of having entered into a piratical ſcheme of robbing the court of Spain of its expected treaſure, even when a peace ſubſiſted between the two nations." Speaking in general, ſhe calls the conteſts of the Britiſh nation, during theſe periods, "the paroxiſms of Quixotic rage, without the plea of neceſſity, or even rational cauſe," and "entering into needleſs wars and unprovoked hoſtilities."

Affairs were compromiſed, 1727, by the moderation of the court of France; but a new ſource of debate ſprang up to the two nations, in relation to commerce, and in fixing the boundaries of their poſſeſſions in the new world. For it is to be remarked, that after the peace of Utrecht, a new ſpirit ſpread itſelf in Europe. The ſeveral powers, weary of ambition and the evils which they had endured, had finally found out that their conſtitution did not permit them to be conquerors, and that war could not exalt their fortune. Exhauſted by the vaſt expences they had made, they perceived that their enterprizes were above their ſtrength, and now they thought of nothing but of encreaſing their finances, and reducing them to order. England, ſenſible of the great reſources ſhe had drawn from commerce in her long wars on the continent, was now more engaged than ever to extend it. Her vaſt power enabled her to gratify her ambition, and to extract from the houſe of Auſtria, the revocation of the charter granted to the Oſtend company, by which it had been propoſed to carry on a trade to the Eaſt-Indies. Her next object was to engroſs the whole trade of the new world. Whatever meaſures Spain had taken ſince the duke of Anjou had been ſettled on the throne, ſhe had not ceaſed to have juſt complaints againſt England. It is probable ſhe would have reſented ſooner theſe injuries, had ſhe not been taken up with the affairs of Europe, until the eſtabliſhment of Don Carlos in Italy. She made, at length, ſome remonſtrances to that court, but not being able to obtain any ſatisfaction, ſhe found it neceſſary to augment the number of her guarda coſtas, and the orders which ſhe gave to be vigilant in preventing the contraband abuſe of commerce, occaſioned ſome hoſtilities. England declaring war in 1739, it was carried on with leſs advantages on her part, than the ſuperiority of her maritime force had given reaſon to expect; and after one campaign it loſt itſelf, ſo to ſpeak, in the war which the death of Charles VI kindled up, and which fixed the attention of Europe. Leopold, the father of Charles V, and Joſeph, king of the Romans, in order to preſerve that maſs of power accumulated by the houſe of Auſtria, had entered into a family compact, called the pragmatic ſanction, ſeptember 12, 1703, in virtue of which it was regulated, that in default of male heirs, the ſucceſſion to the dominions and hereditary countries appertaining to this houſe, ſhould go undivided and according to the order of primogeniture, to the heirs of the female line.

There was little queſtion of this domeſtic law, relative to the Auſtrian ſucceſſion, until in 1724, when Charles VI cauſed it to be made public, in all the countries under his dominions. The moſt lively complaints burſt forth; but the court of Vienna was not to be intimidated by a ſtorm ſhe had foreſeen. She went before it; and contenting herſelf with pliancy to all around, ſhe employed her whole credit to obtain from different powers a guarantee of this agreement. England, and the ſtates of Holland, contrary to all law or juſtice, but in order to obtain on their part, ſome partial favours in their debates with France and Spain, had entered into a guarantee of this ſucceſſion. The king of Pruſſia, 1740, was an early champion againſt this claim, with whom France entering into a treaty at Breſlau, June 5, 1741, ſhewed herſelf the advocate of thoſe rights which had been injured by it. In 1743 this kingdom ſaw herſelf almoſt in the ſame ſituation as in the war of 1701, when moſt of the powers of Europe were combined againſt her. The ambition of the houſe of Auſtria had kindled this flame, and the unjuſt ſpirit of the Engliſh, had led them to fan and encreaſe the burning. The peace of Aix la Chapelle, concluded 1748, put an end to this war, which in its riſe had bid fair to change the face of the affairs of Europe, and to give the ſtates new intereſts; but which, nevertheleſs, with the ſmall exception of the duchy of Parma, Sileſia, and ſome cantons of the Milaneſe, left the powers of Europe in the ſame ſituation in which they were before the war, ſave that they had contracted new debts, and that all had need of a long peace to eſtabliſh their finances.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* Hiſt. of Gr. Brit.

UTRECHT, *September* 9.

BY authentic advices received here, it is paſt a doubt, that during the winter a negociation will be ſet on foot to terminate the differences that have kindled a war between France, Spain, and England. The empreſs of Ruſſia, who has already acquired ſo much glory by giving peace to Germany, has much at heart the re-eſtabliſhment of it in other parts of Europe. This auguſt princeſs has, it is ſaid, made overtures on this ſubject, to an ally of Great-Britain, to engage that power to act in concert with her in ſo ſalutary a work, and the ambaſſadors extraordinary to be ſent by that ally for that end to the courts of Verſailles, Madrid, and London, are already nominated. But it is feared this undertaking will meet with ſo many difficulties, that it will miſcarry, becauſe not one of the three powers has yet met with any reverſe to oblige her to deſiſt from her pretentions, unleſs that through ſentiments of humanity they ſhould give up ſomething to prevent the calamities of war from ſpreading farther.

Sept. 23. Our letters of the 23th of Auguſt from Gibraltar mention, that the ſpaniards continue to block up the bay, and are making every preparation neceſſary to beſiege the place.

We have accounts from Copenhagen, that it is reported, that the Imperialiſts have taken poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Nicorber, in the Eaſt-Indies, to the ſouth weſt of Sumatra, which cauſes much aſtoniſhment, as they were always reputed to belong to the king of Denmark.

LONDON, *Sept.* 21.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Caden, Eſq; commander of his majeſty's ſnow Lurcher, dated Port-Royal harbour, Jamaica, Aug 2.

Laſt Sunday afternoon we arrived here with the Pallas, a French packet of ſixteen guns, which we took after a chaſe of forty ſeven hours, and a running fight of thirteen glaſſes. She came from France, and was bound with government diſpatches to the commander in chief and governor of Cape François. We had the good fortune to ſecure her diſpatches, and all the letters ſhe had on board, which have been delivered to the admiral."

Four perſons belonging to the office of ordnance in the tower attend alternately every night, in order to be in readineſs, if an expreſs arrives: a freſh ſupply of horſes is poſted at every ſtage, in order to expedite the ſame.

Extract of a letter from Baſſora, to the court of directors of the Eaſt-India company, dated the 26th of May, 1779.

"This we diſpatch purpoſely to adviſe you of the capture of Mahie, which was ſurrendered to the Madraſs troops, under the command of colonel Braithwaite, the 20th of March, on capitulation, in which private property was to be preſerved. We congratulate you, therefore, on the French not having at preſent one flag flying in India."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 10.

"The empreſs of Ruſſia is ſaid to have ſent a letter to the ſtates of Holland, in which her imperial majeſty ſays, that ſtruck with motives of compaſſion for the calamities which war inevitably brings along with it, and having been ſo happy as to have aſſiſted in bringing about a peace between the empreſs queen and king of Pruſſia, her majeſty hath alſo undertaken to uſe her mediation to bring about an amicable accommodation between France and Great-Britain; but ſeeing ſince, that Spain had meddled in affairs of France, and joined that power againſt Great Britain, ſhe could no longer look with an eye of indifference on ſuch unjuſt attacks upon England, particularly as the motives alleged by the court of Spain againſt that of London are very ill founded and trivial; that to effect an accommodation her imperial majeſty had made overtures to the court of Verſailles, containing propoſals which were, in her opinion, very proper and acceptable, and ſhe hoped would be approved of, but that her majeſty could not help declaring that if from motives of ill-timed obſtinacy, and contrary to her expectation, France and Spain ſhould be unwilling to liſten to them; ſhe ſhould find herſelf obliged to uſe all the forces which Providence had put into her hands to aſſiſt Great-Britain againſt its enemies, to prevent that country from being cruſhed, and by that means to keep up that balance of power ſo conducive to the welfare of Europe. Her imperial majeſty farther deſires their high mightineſſes to conſider what muſt be the conſequences to the navigation of all the powers of theſe parts of the world, and particularly that of the United Provinces, as being the moſt extenſive, ſhould France and Spain gain the empire of the ſea, and by that means be enabled to preſcribe what arbitrary laws they pleaſe. In ſhort, ſhe heartily invites the ſtates to join her in uſing their utmoſt endeavours to eſtabliſh a peace between the three belligerent powers.

"This letter is ſaid to have made ſuch an impreſſion upon their high mightineſſes, that they immediately reſolved to offer their mediation for the happy purpoſe intended, and that they had even appointed the ambaſſadors they intend to ſend to the three courts, who are, to that of Verſailles, comte de Ondam, a member of the corps of nobleſs of Holland; to the court of London, M. de Brantzon, member of the aſſembly of the ſtates general; and to that of Madrid, the baron de Eynden a Hemmen, alſo a member of that aſſembly: theſe gentlemen will, it is ſaid, ſet out immediately; and if the king of Pruſſia, as it is reported he will, join his mediation to that of the ſtates general and the em-

preſs of Ruſſia, there is ſcarce any doubt of a peace being brought about, notwithſtanding all the difficulties which now ſeem to be in the way."

A Cheſhire gentleman has given a Staffordſhire eſquire 500 guineas, on condition of receiving half a guinea a day from him till the French land ten thouſand men in England.

Orders are gone to Limerick, in Ireland, for the Eaſt-India ſhips which are now there, not to attempt the paſſage home till the French fleet has left the channel, and a ſufficient convoy is appointed to ſee them ſafe to Spithead.

It is a poſitive fact, that Sir Charles Hardy is ordered out, with the whole of his fleet, to ſea ag in, but not to give battle on any account to the enemy. The miniſtry know that they would be obliged to *turn out* in caſe of a defeat, and they will ſooner ſuffer the honour of their country to dwindle away, than run the leaſt hazard of loſing their places.

Advice is received from Peterſburg, that another rupture between the Ruſſians and Turks was ſpoken of at that court with much certainty; an event which the machinations of the court of Verſailles has been the chief inſtrument of.

Admiral Barrington was yeſterday at the admiralty, and it is with the ſincereſt pleaſure we can acquaint the public that the report of his having loſt a leg is erroneous. That brave and gallant officer, though much wounded in the late engagement off Grenada, walked to the board in ſeemingly good health.

TRENTON, *Jan.* 15.

We hear that a large quantity of counterfeit continental money was taken a few days ago, by a party of major Lee's light dragoons, in Monmouth county. We have not yet learned in whoſe hands it was found. There was alſo a conſiderable quantity of goods, which had been ſent out of New-York at the ſame time, for ſale. Several perſons were taken, among whom was Anthony Woodward's ſon.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 28.

Our bay and rivers ſtill continue ſhut up—Several perſons have gone from this to Poplar-Iſland, Kock-Hall, and Baltimore-Town, on the ice, and are croſſing to and from Kent Iſland every day, which has not been known before by our oldeſt inhabitants, nor has the like ever happened, we believe, ſince the memory of man.

A WINTER PASTORAL,

Addreſſed to Mrs. LIVINGSTON. *

WHERE ſlow'rs the Severn, when her ſtreams can flow,
But now conſtricted by the ice and ſnow,
A Bard reſum'd his lyre, tho' long unſtrung,
And theſe rude ſtrains, in haſty notes, were ſung.

While fierce, the north wind, in his fury, reigns,
O'er many a tract of joyleſs woods and plains,
And pours the winter of a frozen zone,
We are made happy with a Livingſton.
The pleaſing graces of the gay and wiſe, [ſkies.
Have charms to ſmooth the year and bleſs the

It is not ours in liquid ſtreams to bring,
The richeſt waters from Caſtalia's ſpring;
But if fair truth can oft the charm ſupply,
Of heavenly ſong and nobler melody,
Theſe haſty ſtrains ſhall pleaſe the liſt'ning ear,
And you, fair lady, not diſdain to hear.

Where Hudſon rolls his full majeſtic tide,
Loud fame has told that nature takes a pride,
To ſhew fine forms of female beauty rare,
And cloathe with virtue the diſtinguiſh'd fair.
Loud fame has told it, and it muſt be true,
If all are lovely and excel like you.
The pleaſing graces of the gay and wiſe, [ſkies.
Have charms to ſmooth the year and bleſs the

Say, ſhall we paint the finely arched eye,
Or cheek ſuffus'd with a carnation dye?
We rather touch the mental charms that pleaſe;
Rich ſenſe expreſs'd with dignity and eaſe:
For, that fair form, where ev'ry grace is ſeen,
Is but an emblem of the mind within,
Where reaſon ſteals a ray of light from heav'n,
And gives good humour, and a temper ev'n.
The pleaſing graces of the gay and wiſe, [ſkies.
Have charms to ſmooth the year and bleſs the

Hail happy inſtance of connubial love,
Which could the rigour of the ſeaſons prove,
In thus attending on thy huſband, where,
He aſks ſweet health from this our ſouthern air;
Sweet health ſhall ſpring, and thy fair charms ſhall
New joys to life, and bid him wiſh to live— [give,
To live, and add new honours to his fame,
A noble patriot of a patriot name!

* *Lady of Walter Livingſton, Eſq; of the ſtate of New-York.*

The patriot boſom, ever claims to ſhare,
The kind embraces of the tender fair.
Then may his fortune, in ſome hour await,
Each riſing patriot of each riſing ſtate,
And beauty's reward the ſwain it muſt approve,
With equal beauty and with equal love.
The pleaſing graces of the gay and wiſe, [ſkies.
Have charms to ſmooth the year and bleſs the

Say, ſhall we bid the ſtorms north winds blow,
And ſtill abroad the roads with froſt and ſnow?
We cannot wound the feelings of our heart,
To wiſh it poſſible you ſhould depart.
Self love in man, takes place of ſocial love;
Or the twin paſſions are together worſe.
'Tis ours to make your pow'rs with our own,
In all things elſe, ſave wiſhes to be gone;
For here, we love ourſelves, and wiſh your ſtay,
Becauſe you have the art to make us gay.
The pleaſing graces of the gay and wiſe, [ſkies.
Have charms to ſmooth the year and bleſs the

Then be reſign'd until the vernal gales
Shall free the waters and careſs the vales.
Our life's a ſtorm and let the ſeaſons be,
To turn its rigours to felicity,
And find fair hours beneath the diff'rent ſkies,
Where weſtern winds or eaſtern ſuns ariſe;
Where Hudſon bids his icy waters fall,
Or here, in Ch—s's beſtridable hall.
The pleaſing graces of the gay and wiſe, [ſkies.
Have charms to ſmooth the year and bleſs the

Annapolis, January 21, 1780.

In COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Dec. 30, 1779.

THIS board being of opinion, that it would be the means of procuring a higher price for the ſaltpetre, ſalt-pans, kettles, and other utenſils for making ſalt and ſaltpetre, belonging to this ſtate, in the hands of contractors and others, if ſuch perſons were directed to ſell the ſame at the places where they are now depoſited,

ORDERED THEREFORE, That all contractors and others, having any of the above enumerated articles in their poſſeſſion, be authoriſed and directed to ſell the ſame at public ſale immediately, and render an account of ſuch ſales to this board.

Annapolis, Jan. 19, 1779.

WHEREAS, by the act for the more effectual preventing foreſtalling and engroſſing, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis on the eighth day of November, 1779, the governor and council are authoriſed and requeſted to lay out and divide the ſeveral counties of this ſtate into eight diſtricts; in purſuance whereof, it is hereby ordered, that the ſeveral counties in this ſtate be divided and laid out into eight diſtricts, in the following manner, to wit. Harford and Baltimore the firſt, Waſhington and Frederick the ſecond, Montgomery and Prince-George's the third, Anne Arundel and Calvert the fourth, Charles and St. Mary's the fifth, Kent, Cæcil and Queen-Anne's the ſixth, Caroline, Talbot and Dorcheſter the ſeventh, Somerſet and Worceſter the eighth diſtrict.

By order,

T. JOHNSON jun. cl.

A PETITION will be offered to the firſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly after this notice ſhall have been publiſhed eight weeks, for an act admitting to record and giving effect from the date to a deed executed in Prince-George's county, by Mary Athey to John Webſter, for part of a tract of land called Athey's Choice.

w8 JOHN WEBSTER.

THIS is to acquaint the public, that Thomas Price, of Kent-Iſland, in Queen-Anne's county, is indebted to Mr. Thomas Ringgold of the aforeſaid iſland a ſum of money, for which the aforeſaid Thomas Ringgold has Thomas Price's bond, and Thomas Price having offered Thomas Ringgold to pay the debt and take up the bond, which he has refuſed before evidences, this is to forewarn all perſons not to receive or intermeddle with the aforeſaid bond.

January 22, 1780.

DESERTED from Annapolis, in the month of December laſt, ANTHONY SMITH, a private in the firſt Maryland regiment, about ſeventeen years of age, near 6 feet high, was born in Anne-Arundel county, and is ſuppoſed to be in the neighbourhood of Weſt-River. Whoever takes up the ſaid Smith, and ſecures him in any gaol, or delivers him at my quarters in Annapolis, ſhall receive ſixty dollars reward.

URIAH FORREST, lieut. col. com.

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third claſs. They go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this claſs compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the ſecond claſs, who purchaſed of the ſubſcriber being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their application to renew, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of to others.

tf JOHN DAVIDSON.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, Dec. 27, 1779.

ANY gentleman having veſſels to let for freight to Europe or the Weſt-Indies, and willing to treat with the Governor and Council, are requeſted to tranſmit their propoſals as ſpeedily as convenient.

T. JOHNSON, jun. cl.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an act of aſſembly, made and paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the 8th day of November, 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an act of aſſembly, paſſed November ſeſſion, 1769, are directed to be brought in and depoſited with the weſtern ſhore treaſurer, on or before the 1ſt of June next, or thereafter irredeemable; for which the holders of ſaid bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the truſtees of ſaid ſtate at London, or ſtate loan-office certificates, bearing an annual intereſt of ſix per cent.

N. B. The printers in the adjacent ſtates are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective papers.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

Head of Severn, Jan. 17, 1780.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on Thurſday morning the 13th inſtant, a coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of mittens, a comb, an ax, ſome powder in an oſnabrig bag, and ſhot in a leather one. They were ſtolen by one PATRICK RILEY, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has yellow hair, a dark brown country cloth coat and breeches, and a whitiſh jacket, the breeches have a hole torn in the thigh; he has a caſt in his eyes, a full red face, and very large limbs. He has a paſs, which mentions his having had one from the governor of Virginia, which he loſt, and that he is a deſerter from the Britiſh army; he had with him a white bitch, with yellow ſpots, ſhort ears and tail. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Riley ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive one hundred dollars if taken in the county, and if out of the county the above reward, paid by

JOHN M'COY.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

January 6, 1780.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on the main road leading from thence to Baltimore, on Monday the 21ſt day of December laſt, a likely young NEGRO man, named TOM, about five feet eight inches high, a ſtout well ſet fellow with thick lips, and his legs rather large; had on when he went away, a light coloured country made cloth jacket, with a red ſhort waiſtcoat under it, a pair of light coloured country cloth breeches, and alſo took with him a pair of leather breeches, dark coloured yarn ſtockings, and two pair of ſhoes. It is apprehended that he may have endeavoured to get over into Virginia, from whence he was brought when a ſmall boy and was then the property of John Morton Jordan, Eſq; deceaſed. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid negro, and bring him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward if taken in Maryland, and if out of Maryland a further reward of one hundred dollars, beſides all reaſonable charges, paid by

ELIZABETH SCOTT.

A PETITION will be offered to the firſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly after this notice ſhall have been publiſhed eight weeks, for an act admitting to record, and giving effect from the date to a deed executed in Prince-George's county, by George Conn to Joſias Shaw, for part of a tract of land called William and Anne.

w8 RICHARD HENDERSON.

☞ CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE in *Charles-Street.*